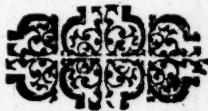


VOX POPULI  
OR  
NEWES FROM SPAYNE,  
translated according to the Spanish coppie.

Which may serve to forwarn both England  
and the United Provinces how farr to  
trust to Spanish pretences.

15/10

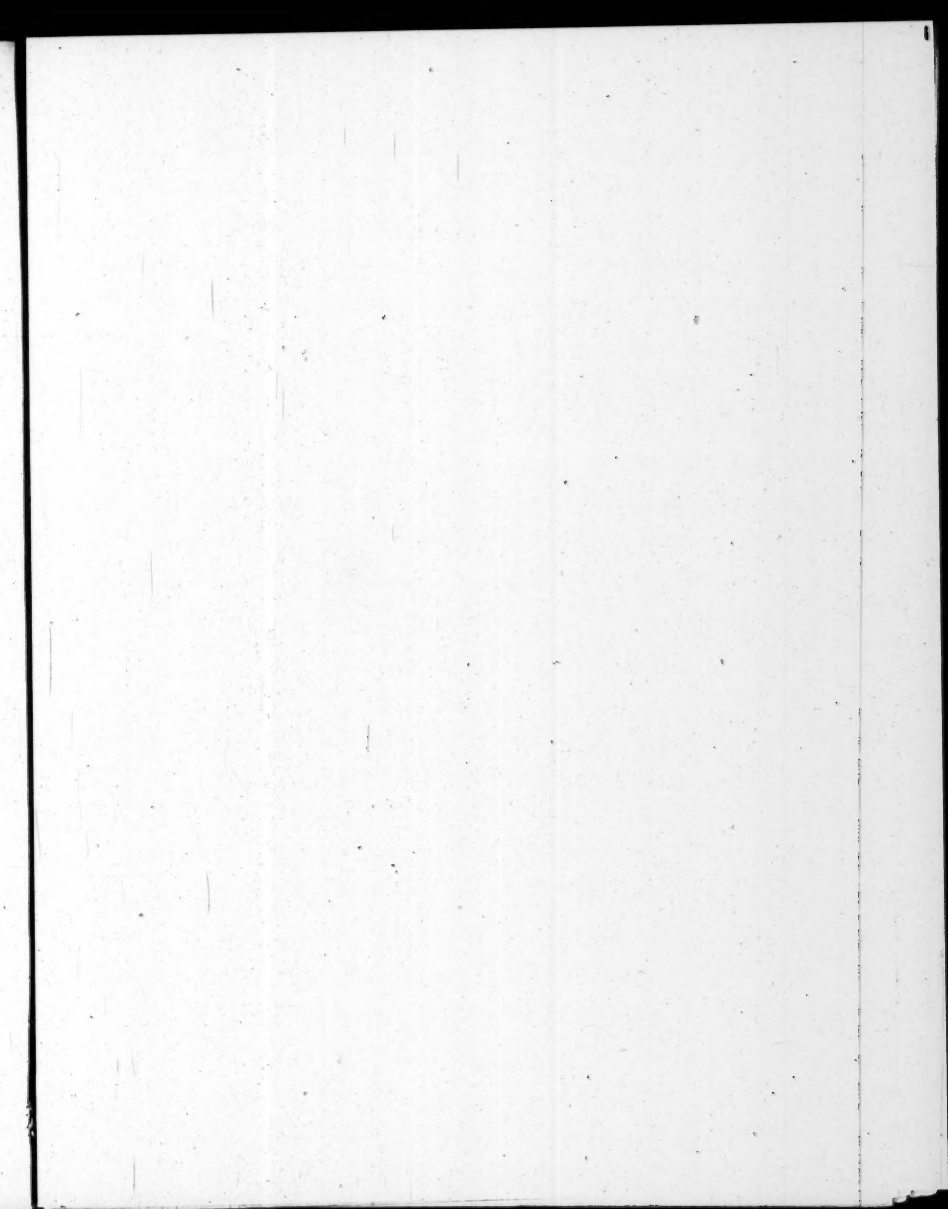


A Tho: Scot. A relation of him murdered. pr: Lond: 1628. 4<sup>to</sup>

. Imprinted in the yeare 1620.

2431 Scott (Thomas) Vox Populi; or Newes from Spayne, translated according to the Spanish Copie, which may serve to forwarn both England and the United Provinces how far to trust to Spanish pretences, 1620—Second Part of Vox Populi; or Gondomar appearing in the likeness of Machiavel in a Spanish Parliament, wherein are discovered his treacherous and subtile practices, to the ruin of England and the Netherlands, *engraved title, containing a full length portrait of Count Gondomar, and two very curious plates of the Spanish Parliament, and the English Jesuits and Priests*, 2 tracts, 4to. *sewed, very scarce*, 15s. - 1620-24

\*.\* The above interesting tracts are dedicated to Frederick and Elizabeth, King and Queen of Bohemia, Princes Palatine of the Rhine, and Prince Maurice their son, &c.; they also contain some notices of the Bermudas or Sommer Islands, New Spain, Peru, Virginia, and other parts of America, Sir Walter Raleigh's voyage to Guiana, &c. &c. The Gordonstoun copy sold for 2l. 8s.



1871  
1872

1873  
1874





## NEWES FROM SPAYNE

translated according to the Spanish coppie.

**H**Is Catholique Majestie had given cōmandement that presently upon the return of Seigneur Gondomar his Leiger Embassador from England, (1618) a speciall meeting of all the principal States of Spaine (who were of his Counsel) together with the Presidents of the Counsel of Castile, of Arragon, of Italy, of Portugall, of the Indies, of the Treasure, of Warre, and especially of the holy Inquisition, should be held at Mouson in Arragon, the Duke of Lerma being appointed President, Who should make declaration of his Majesties pleasure, take account of the Ambassadors service, and consult touching the state and religion respectively, to give satisfaction to his holynes Nuntio, who was desired to make one in this assembly concerning certaine overtures of peace and amitie with the English and other Catholike proiects, which might ingender suspition and jealousie betwixt the Pope & his Maiestie, if the mystery were not unfolded and the ground of those counsels discovered aforehand.

*A meeting  
state of S*

This made all men expect the Embassadors returne with a kinde of longing, that they might behold the issue of this meeting, and see what good for the Catholike cause the Embassadors imployment had effected in England, answerable to the generall opinion conceived of his wisdom, and what further proiect would be set on foot to become matter for publike discourse.

At length he arrived and had present notice given him from his Majestie, that before he came to Court he should give up his account to his assemblie. Which command he gladly received as an earnest of his acceptable service, and gave thanks that for his honour he might publish himself in so judicious a presence.

He came first upon the day appointed to the Counsell chamber (exc. the Secr.) not long after all the Counsell of state and the Presidents met, there wanted onely the Duke of Lerma &  
the

the Popes Nuntio, who were the head and feet of all the assembly. These two stayed long away for divers respects, The Nuntio that he might expresse the greatnesse of his master, & loose the sea of Rome no respect by his oversight, but that the benches might be full to observe him at his approach.

The Duke of Lerma to expresse the authoritie & dignitie of his owne person, and to shew how a servant put in place of his master, exacts more service of his fellow servants then the master himselfe. These two stayed till all the rest were weary of wayting, but at length the Nuntio (supposing all the Counsel ser) launched forth and came to roade in the Counsel chamber, where (after mutuall discharge of duetie from the company and blessing upon it from him) he sate downe in solemne silence, grieving at his oversight when he saw the Duke of Lerma absent, with whom he strove as a competitor for Pompe and Glorie.

The Duke had sent before, and understood of the Nuntios being there, and stayed something the longer that his boldnesse might be observed, wherein he had his desire; for the Nuntio having a while patiently driven away the time with severall complements to severall persons, had now almost run his courtship out of breath, but that the Duke of Villa Hermosa (president of the counsel of Arragon) sed his humor by the discharge of his owne discontentment, upon occasion of the Duke of Lerma his absence, and beckned Seigneur Gondomor to him, using this speech in the hearing of the Nuntio after a sporting manner:

*The D. of Lerma  
rejoyns in  
answer to Gondomor.*

How unhappie are the people where you have been, first for their soules, being heretiques; then for their estates, where the name of a favourite is so familiar? how happie is our state, where the keyes of life and death are so easily come by, (poyn-ting at the Nuntio) hanging at every religious girdle, and where the doore of justice and mercie stand equally open to all men without respect of persons? the Embassador knew this Ironi- call stroke, to be intended as a by blow at the Nuntio, but fully at the Duke of Lerma (whose greatnes begā now to wax heavy, towards declension) and therefore he returned this answer: your excellencie knoweth the state is happie where wise favorites govern

*his answer.*

governe Kings if the Kings themselves be foolish; or where  
wise Kings are, who having favorites, whether foolish or of the  
wiser sort, will not yet be governed by them. The state of Eng-  
land, (howsoever you heare of it in Spayne or Roome) is too  
happie in the last kinde: They neede not much care what the  
favorite be (though for the most part he be such as prevents all  
suspition in that kinde, being rather chosen as a scholler to be  
taught and trained up, then as a tutor to teach,) of this they are  
sure, no Prince exceeds theirs in personall abilities; so that no  
thing could be added to him in my wish, but this one, that he  
were our vassayle and a Catholique.

With that the noyse without gave notice of the Duke of Ler-  
mas entrance, at whose first approach the whole house arose,  
though some later then other, as envie had hung plummets on  
them to keep them downe, the Nuntio onely sate unmoved,  
the Duke cherished the obeysance of the rest with a familiar  
kind of carriage too high for courtesie, as one not neglecting  
their demeanors but expecting it, and after a filiall obeysance  
to the Pope his Nuntio, sate downe, as president vnder the cloath  
of state, but somewhat lower; then after a space given for ad-  
miracion, preparation, and attention, he began to speake in this  
manner:

The King my master (holding it more honourable to doe *the Duke*  
then to discourse, to take from you the expectation of Orato- *Lermas*  
rie, used rather in schooles and pulpits then in Councils) hath *speech*  
appointed me president in this holy, wise, learned, and noble  
assembly; A man naturally of a slow speech, and not desirous  
to quicken it by art or industrie, as holding action onely pro-  
per to a Spaniard as I am by birth, to a souldier as I am by pro-  
fession, to a King as I am by representation; take this therefore  
briefly for declaration both of the cause of this meeting and my  
masters his further pleasure.

There hath bene in all times fro the worlds foundatiō one chiefe *Spain*  
commander or Monarch upon the earth. This needs no further *at a more*  
profe the a bak loking into our own memories & histories of the *of y<sup>e</sup> whole*  
world, neither now is there any questiō (except with infidels &  
heritiques) of that one chief cōmander in spirituals in the unity *world*

of whose person the members of the visible Church are included, but there is some doubt of the chief commander in temporalls, who (as the moon to the sun) might govern by night as this by day, & by the sword of iustice compell to come in, or cutt off such as infringe the authoritie of the keyes. This hath been so well understood long since, by the infallible chaire, as that thereby upon declension of the Romane Emperours, and the increase of Romes spirituall splendor (who thought it unnatural that their sun should be sublunary) our nation was by the Bishop of Rome selected before other peoples to conquer and rule the nations with a rod of Iron, and our Kings to that end adorned with the title of Catholike King, as a name aboue all names under the sunne (which is) under Gods Vicar generall himselfe the Catholike Bishop of soules. To instance this point by comparision, looke first upon the grand Seigneur the great Turk who hath a large title, but not universall. For besides that he is an infidell, his command is confined within his owne territories, and he styled not Emperour of the world, but of the Turks and their vassals onely.

Among Christians, the defender of the faith was a glorious stile, whilst the King to whom it was given by his holynes, continued worthy of it. But he stood not in the truth, neither yet those that succeed him. And beside it was no great thing to be called what every Christian ought to be, defender of the faith; no more then to be stiled with France, the most Christian King, wherein he hath the greatest part of his title commo with most Christians. The Emperour of Russia, Rome, Germany, extend not their limits further then their stiles, which are locally, onely my master the most Catholike King is for dominion of bodies, as the universall Bishop for dominio of soules ouer all that part of the world which we call America (except where the English intruders usurp) and the greatest part of Europe, with some part of Asia and Africa by actual possessio, & over al the rest by real & indubitable right, yet acknowledgeth this right to be derived from the free and iasherly donation of his holynes, who as the sun to this moon lends luster by reflection to this Kingdom, to this King, to this King of Kings my master, what therefore he hath, howsoever gottē, he may keep and hold. What he can get from any

any other King or Cōmander by any stratageme of war or pre-  
tence of peace he may take. For it is theirs onely by usurpation  
except they hold of him from whom all civill power is derived,  
as ecclesiasticall from his holynes. What the ignorant call trea-  
son, if it be on this behalf is truth; & what they call truth, if it be  
against him is treason: & thus all our peace, our warre, our trea-  
ties, mariages, and whatsoever intendement else of ours, aimes,  
at this principall end, to get the whole possession of the world,  
and to reduce all to unitie under one temporall head, that our  
King may truly be what he is stiled, the catholick and universal  
King. As faith is therfore universal & the Church universal, yet  
so as it is under one head the Pope, whose seate is & must neces-  
sarily be at Rome where S. Peter sate: so must all men be subject  
to our and their Catholique King, whose particullar seat is here  
in Spayne, his universall euery where; this point, of State or ra-  
ther of faith, we see the Romane Catholike religion hath taught  
euery where, and almost made naturall, so that by a key of gold  
by intelligence, or by way of confession my master is able to un-  
lock the secrets of every Prince, and to withdraw their subjects  
allegiance, as if they knewe themselves rather my master his  
subjects indeed, then theirs whom their birthes have taught  
to miscall Soveraignes. We see this in France and in England  
especially, where at once they learne to obey the Church of Ro-  
me as their mother, to acknowledge the catholique King as  
their father, and to hate their owne King as an heretique and  
an usurper. So we see Religion and the State are coupled to-  
gether, laugh and weep, flourish and fade, and participate of ei-  
thers fortune, as growing upon one stock of policy; I speake this  
the more boldly in this presence, because I speake here before  
none but native persons, who are partakers both in themselves  
and issues of these triumphs aboue all those of ancient Rome,  
& therefore such (as besides their oathes) it concernes to be se-  
cret. Neyther need we restrain this freedome of speach from the  
Nuntio his presence, because that besides that he is a Spaniard,  
by birth, he is also a Iesuire by profession, an order raised by the  
providence of Gods Vicar to accomplish this monarchy the bet-  
ter, all of them being appropriate thereunto, and as publicke  
agents and privie Counsellors to this end, Wherein the wise-  
dome

*in the  
all was not  
by the  
in spiritual* dome of this state is to be beheld with admiration, that as in  
temporall warre it employes or at least trusts none but natives,  
in Castile, Portugall or Arragon; so in spirituals it employes none  
but the Iesuites, and so employes them, that they are generally  
reputed, how remote soever they be from us, how much  
soever obliged to others, still to be ours, and still to be of the  
Spanish faction, though they be Polonians, English, French, &  
residing in those countries & Courts; the penitents therfore and  
all with whom they deale and converse in their spirituall traf-  
fique must needs be so too, and so our Catholique King must  
needs have an invisible kingdome, & an unknowne number of  
subiects in all dominions, who will shew themselves and their  
faiths by their works of disobedience whensoever we shall have  
occasion to vse that Iesuiticall vertue of theirs. This therefore  
being the principal ends of all our counsels (according to those  
holy directions of our late pious King Philip 2. to his sonne  
now reviving) to advance the Catholike Romane religion, and  
the catholike Spanish dominion together, we are met now by  
his Majesties commaund to take account of you (Seigneur  
Gondomar) who haue been Embassodour for England, to see  
what good you haue effected there towards the advancement  
of this worke, & what further project shall be thought fit to be  
set on foot to this end. And this is briefly the occasion of our  
meeting.

*ambassador  
seigneur Gondomar  
in spirit.*

Then the Embass. (who attended bare headed all the time)  
with a low obeisance began thus. This most laudable custome  
of our Kings in bringing all officers to such an account where  
a review and notice is taken of good or bad services upon the  
determination of their employments, resembles those Romane  
triumphs appointed for the souldiers; and as in them it provo-  
ked to courage, so in us it stirres up to diligence. Our master  
converseth by his Agents with all the world, yet with none  
of more regard then the English, where matter of such diver-  
sitie is often presented (through the severall humours of the  
State, and those of our religion and faction) that no instruc-  
tions can be sufficient for such negotiations, but much must be  
left in trust, to the discretion, judgment and diligence of the in-  
cumbent. I speake not this for my owne glory, I having bee re-  
strayned



strayned and therefore deserved meanly ) but to forewarne on  
the behalfe of others, that ther may be more scope allowed the  
to deal in as occasion shall require. Briefly this rule delivered  
(by his excellency was the card and Compas by which I sayled  
to make profit of all humors, and by all meanes to advance the  
state of the Romish faith, and the Spanish faction together, upō  
all advantage eyther of oathes, or the breach of the; for this is  
an old obseruation but a true, that for our pietie to Rome, his  
holynes did not onely give, but blesse us in the conquest of the  
new world, And thus in our pious perseverance we hope stil  
to be conquerours of the old. And to this end wheras his ex-  
cellentie in his excellent discourse, seemes to extend our out-  
ward forces & private aimes onely against heretiques and re-  
straine them in true amitie with these of the Romish religion:  
This I affirme, that since there cā be no security, but such prin-  
ces though now Romish Catholiques, may turne heretiques  
hereafter; my aimes haue ever been to make profit of all, & to  
make my master, master of al, who is a faithful & constant son-  
ne of his mother Rome. And to this end I behold the ende-  
vours of our Kings of happy memorie, how they haue achie-  
ved kingdomes and conquests by this policy, rather the by opē  
hostility, and that without difference, as wel from their allies  
and kinsfolks, men of the same religion, and profession, such as  
were those of Naples, France and Navar, though I doe not men-  
tion Portugall now united to us, nor Savoy (that hardly slipt frō  
us) as of an aduerse and heretical faith. Neyther is this rule lef-  
t of, as the present kingdom of France, the State of Venice, the  
Low-countries, Bohemia, (now al labouring for life under our  
plots) apparantly manifest. This way therefore I bent my engins  
in England, as your honours shal particularly heare. Neyther  
shal I need to repeat a Catalogue of all the seruites I haue there  
done, because this state hath been acquainted with many of  
them here to fore by the intercourse of letters and messengers.  
Those onely I will speak of that are of later edition, done since  
the returne of the Lord Rosse frō hence, and may seeme most  
directly to tēd to those ends formerly propounded by his Ex-  
cellentie; that is, the advancement of the Spanish State and  
Romish Religion together.

First it is well observed by the wisdom of our State, that, the King of England, who otherwise is one of the most accomplished Princes that ever reigned, extremely hunts after peace, and so affects the true name of a Peacemaker, as that for it he will do or suffer any thing. And withall they have beheld the general bountie & munificence of his minde, and the necessity of the state so exhausted, as it is unable to supply his desires, who onely seeks to have that he might give to others. Upon those advantages they have given out their directions and instructions both to me and others, and I have observed the so farre as I was able.

marriage betw.  
the Spaniards  
and.

And for this purpose, whereas there was a marriage propounded betwixt them and us, (howsoever I suppose our State too devout to deal with heretiques in this kind in good earnest, yet) I made that a cover for much intelligence, and a meanes to obtaine whatsoever I desired, whilst the State of England longed after that marriage, hoping thereby (though vainely) to settle peace, and fill the Exchequer.

067  
full.

Here the Arch Bishop of Toledo, Inquisitor generall stepped up and interrupted Gondamor, saying, that marriage was not to be thought upon; first for religious sake, lest they should endanger the soule of the young Lady and the rest of her company, who might become hereticks: secondly for the state, lest by giving so large a portion to heretiques they should enrich and enable them for warres, & impoverish and weaken the Catholiques.

Sol: as is  
full how.

To the first objection the Popes Nuntio answered, that his holynes for the Catholique cause would dispense with the marriage, though it were with a Turke or infidel. 1. That there was no valuable danger in hazarding one for the gaining of many, perhaps of all. 2. That it was no hazard, since women (especially young ones) are so obstinate to be removed from their opinions, and able to worke Solomon to their opinions, then Solomon to work them to his faith. 3. That it was a great advantage to match with such from whom they might break at pleasure, having the catholique cause for a colour, and besides, if need were to be at liberty in all respects since there was no faith to be kept with heretiques. And if his Holynes may dispence with



with the murther of such, & dispose of their crownes (as what good Catholique doubts but he may?) much more may he, and wil he in their mariages to prevent the leprous seed of heresie, and to settle Catholique blood in the chaire of State.

To the second objection the Ambassadour himselve answered, saying, that though the English generally loathed the matche, and would as he thought buy it off with halfe of their estates, (hating the nation of Spain, and their religion, as appeared by an uproare and assault a day or two before his departure from London by the Apprentices, who seemed greedy of such an occasion to vent their owne spleenes, in doing him or any of his a mischief) yet two sorts of people unmeasurably desired the match might proceed. First the begging and beggarly Courtiers, that they might haue to furnish their wants. Secondly the Romish Catholiques, who hoped hereby at least for a moderation of fynes and lawes, perhaps a tolleration, and perhaps a total restauration of their religion in England. In which regard (quoth he) I haue knowne some zealous persons protest, that if al their friends and halfe their estates could procure the service of our Lady (if she came to be married too their Prince) they would freely use the meanes: faithfully to fight under her colours, when they might doe it safely. And if it came to portion, they would underhand contribute largely of their estates to the Spanish Collector, and make up halfe the portion out of themselves, perhaps more. So that by this marriage it might be so wrought, that the state should rather be robd and weakened (~~which is our ayne~~) then strengthened, as the English vainely hope. Besides in a small tyme they should worke so far into the body of the State, by buying Offices and the like, whether by sea or land, of Iustice civil or ecclesiastical, in Church or State (all being for money exposed to sale) that with the helpe of the Iesuites, they would undermine them with meere wit (without gunpowder) and leave the King but a few subjects whose faithes hee might rely upon, whilst they were of a faith aduers to his. For what catholique body that is found at the hart, can abide a corrupt and heretical head?

With that the Duke, *Medina del rio-Seco*, president of the  
B 2 council

council of warr and one of the council of State rose up and sayd his Predecessors had felt the force and wit of the English in 88. And he had cause to doubt the Catholiques themselves that were English and not fully Iesuited, upon any forreigne invasion would rather take part with their owne King (though a heretique) then with his Catholique Majestie a stranger.

English, weak.

take evill of  
the King.

The Ambassadour desired him to be of another minde since first for the persons generally their bodies by long disuse of armes vvere disabled and their mindes effeminated by peace and luxury, far from that they were in 88. when they were dayly flehr in our blood and made hearty by customary conquests. And for the affectio of those whom they call Recusants (quoth hee) I know the bitterness of their inveterate malice, & have seē so farr into their natures as I dare say they will be for Spaine against all the world. Yee (quoth hee) I assure your Honours I could not imagine so basely of their King and State as I have heard them speake. Nay their rage hath so perverted their judgements that what I my self have seen and heard proceed from their King beyond admiration, even to astonishmēt, they have slighted, misreported, scorned, and perverted to his disgrace and my reioycing, magnifying in the meane time our defects, for graces.

Here the Duke Pastrana president of the Councell for Italy, steps up and sayd, he had lately read a booke of one Camdens called his Annalles, where writing of a treaty of mariage long since betwixt the English Elizabeth & the french Duke of Andion, he there observes that the mariage vvas not seriously intended on eyther side, but politickly pretended by both States, counterchangeably, that each might effect their owne ends.

There (quoth he) the English had the better, and I have some cause to doubt, since they can dissemble as vvel as wee, that they haue their aymes underhand, as we haue, and intend the match as little as we doe; And this (quoth he) I beleue the rather because their King as he is wise to consult and consider, so he is a constant master of his word, and hath written and given strong reasons against marches made vvith persons of contrary religions, which reasons no other man can answer, and therefore doubtleffe he wil not go from or conncell his sonne to forsa-

to forsake thoserules layd down so deliberately.

Your Excellency mistakes (quoth the Ambassadour) the advantage was thé one the side of the English, because the French sought the match: now it must be on ours, because the English seeke it, who will grant any thing rather thē breake off, and besides haue no patience to temporize and dissemble in this or, any other disigne as the French haue long since wel obserued: for their necessities will giue them neither time, nor rest, nor hope els where to be supplied. As for their King I cannot search into his hart, I must beleeeve others that presume to know, his minde, heare his words, and read his writings, and these relate vwhat I haue delivered: But for the rest of the people as the number of those that are truely religious are euer the least and for the most part of least accompt, so is it there, where if an equall opposition be made betwixt their truely religious and ours, the remainder which will be the greatest number will stand indifferent and fall to the stróger side where there is most hope of gaine and glorie, for those two are the gods of the magnitude & the multitude, Nowv these see apparantly no certain supplies of their wants but from us.

Yes (quoth the Duke) for even now you sayd the general state loathing this match vwould redeme the feare there of with half of their estates. It is therefore but calling a Parliament and the busines were soon effected.

A Parliament (quoth the Ambassadour) nay therein lies one of the principal serices I haue done in working such a dislike betwixt the King and the lower house by the endeavor of that honourable Earle and admirable Engine (a sure servant to us and the catholike cause while he lived) as the King will never indure Parliament againe, but rather suffer absolute want then receive conditionall relief from his subjects. Besides the matter was so cunningly caried the last Parliament, that as in the powder plot the fact effected should haue been imputed to the Puritans (the greatest zelots of the Calvinian sect) so the proposition which damde up the proceedings of this Parliamēt howsoeuer they were invēted by Romane Catholiques and by thē intēded to disturbe that session, yet were propounded in favor of the Puritans, as if they had bee hāmered in their forge.

Which very name and shadow the King hates, it being a sufficient aspersion to disgrace any person, to say he is such, & a sufficient barre to stop any suite & utterly to crosse it to say it smels of or inclines to that partie. Moreover there are so many about him who blow this cole fearing their owne stakes, if a Parliament should inquire into their actions, that they use all their art and industrie to withstand such a counsell; perswading the King he may rule by his absolute prerogative without a Parliament, and thus furnish himself by warring with us, and by other domestick projects, without subsidies: when, levying of subsidies and taskes have been the onely use princes haue made of such assemblies. And whereas some free mindes amongst the resembling our Nobilitie who preserve the priuiledge of subjects against soveraign invasion, call for the course of the common lawe, (a lawe proper to their nation) these other tyme servers cry the lawes down and cry up the prerogative, whereby they prey upon the subject by suites and exactions, milke the estate and keep it poore. procure themselves much suspicion amongst the better & more judicious sort, & hate amongst the oppressed commons, & yet if there should be a Parliament such a course is taken as they shal never choose their sheere Knights and Burgesses freely, who make the greater half of the body thereof, for these being to be elected by most voices of Freeholders in the countrey where such elections are to be made, are caried which way the great persons who haue lands in those countries please, who by their letters command their tenants; followers and friends to nominate such as adhere to them, and for the most part are of our faction, and respect their owne benefit or grace rather then their countreys good, yea the countrey people themselves will every one stand for the great man their Lord or neighbour, or master, without regard of his honesty, wisdom, or religion. That which they ayme at (as I am assured of by faithful intelligence) is to please their landlords & to renew their lease, in which regard they will betray their Countrey and religion too, & elect any man that may most profite their particular. Therefore it is unlikely there should ever be a Parliament, & impossible the Kings debts should be payd, his wants sufficiently repaired, and himselfe left

Section of Shire.  
My.

Shire Court

left sul handed by such a course, & indeed as it is generally thought) by any other course but by a marriage with us. For which cause whatsoever proiect we list to attemp, enters safely at that dore, vvhilst their policie lies a sleepe and will not see the danger; I haue made triall of these particulars, and found few exceptions in this generall rule.

There by I and their ovvne wants together haue kept them from furnishing their Navy, which being the wal of their lland, & once the strongest in Christendome lies now at roade unarmed & fit for ruine. If ever vve doubted their strength by sea, now vve need not, there are but few ships or men able to looke abroad or to live in a storme, much lesse in a sea fight. This I effected by bearing them in hand the furnishing a Navy bred suspicion in my master & so would avert his mind from this match, the hope of vvhich rather then they would loose, they would loose almost their hope of heaven.

Secondly all their voyages to the East Indies I permit rather vwith a colourable resistance then a serious. Because I see them not helpful but hurtfull to the state in generall, carying out Gould and silver bringing home spice, silks, feathers, and the like toyes, and insensible wasting the common stock of coyne and bullyon, whilst it fills the Custome house and some private purses. who thereby are inable to keep this discommodity on foot by bribes; especially so many great persons (even Statemen) being venturers and sharers in the gaine. Besides this wasteth their Mariners, not one of ten returning. Which I am glad to heare, for they are the men vve stand in feare of.

3. As for their West indian voyages, I withstand them in earnest because they begin to inhabit there and to fortifie themselves; and may in tyme there perhaps raise an other England to withstand our new Spaine in America, as this old England opposeth our present State, and cloudes the glorious extent therof in Europe. Besides there they trade for commodities vwithout wast of their treasure, & often returne Gould for knives, glases, or the like trifles, and that without such losse of their Mariners as in other places. Therefore I crost vwhatsoever intendements were projected for Virginea or the Bermudas; because I see they may be hereafter really helpe full unto them,

them, as now they serve for draines to unloade their populous State, which else would overflow its own bankes by continuance of peace, and turne head upon it self or make a body fit for any rebellion.

And so farre I prevayled herein, as I caused most of the Re-  
cusants vvho were sharers to withdraw their venters & discour-  
rage the vvork, so that besides private persons unable to effect  
much, nothing was done by the publike purse. And we know  
by experience such voyages and plantations are not effected  
without great meanes to sustaine great difficulties, and with an  
unwearied resolution and power, to meete all hazards and disa-  
sters with strong helps and continuall supplies, or else the un-  
dertaking proves idle.

4. Fourthly. By this meanes likewise I kept the voluntary  
forces from Venice, till it vvvas almost too late to set out. And  
had a hope that vvork of seacrecy should haue broken forth to  
action, before these could haue arrived to succour them.

5. Fifthly, I put hard for the Cautionary tovvnes (which our  
late King Philip of happy memory so aymed at, accounting the  
the keyes of the low Countries) that they might be delivered  
to his Catholike Majestie as the proper owner. And had  
perhaps prevayled, but that the profest enemy to our State and  
Church, vvho dyed shortly after, gave counsell to restore them  
to the rebellious States; as one that knew Pouillar Common  
wealthes to be better neighbours, surer friends, and lesse daun-  
gerous enemyes, thā Monarchies; and so by his practise rescued  
them from my handes, and furnished the Exchequer from  
thence for that tyme. Neyther vvvas I much grieved at this;  
because the Dependancy they had before of the English seem-  
ed now to be cut off, and the interest the English had in the  
and their cause to be taken avvay, vvvhich must be fully and fi-  
nally effected before we can hope eyther to conquer them or  
England, vvho holding together are too strong for the world at  
sea, & therefore must be disunited, before they can be over-  
come. This point of State is acknowledged by our most ex-  
perienced Petitioner and sure friend *Monsieur Barneveldt*, vvvhose  
succeeding plots to this end, shall beare vvitness for the depth of  
his judgement.



6. But the last service I did for the State, was not the least; when I underwrought that admirable Engine *Raleigh*, and so was the cause his voyage (threatning so much daunger and damage to us) was overthrowne, and himselfe returning in disgrace, I pursued almost to death, neither (I hope) need I say almost, if all things hit right, and all strings hold. But the determination of my commission, would not permit me longer to stay to follow him to execution, vvhich I desired the rather, that by concession I might haue wrung from the inconsiderate English, an acknowledgement of my masters right in those places, punishing him for attempting there, though they might prescribe for the first foot, And this I did to stop their mouths hereafter, and because I would quench the heate and valour of that nation, that none should dare hereafter to undertake the like, or be so hardy as to looke at our sea, or breathe upon our Coastes. And lastly because I would bring to an ignominious death, that old *Pyrat*, who is one of the last now living, bred under that deceased English *Virago*, and by her flesht in our blood and ruine. To doe this I had many Agents, first diuers Courtiers who were hungrie and gaped wide for Spanish gould; secondly some that bare him at the heart for inveterate quarrels; Thirdly some forreigners who having in vaine sought the *Elixer* hitherto, hope to finde it in his head; Fourthly all mē of the Romish faith who are of the Spanish faction, and would haue been my bloodhounds, to hunt him or any such to death willingly, as persons hating the prosperitie or their Country, and the valour, worth, and wit of their owne nation, in respect of us and our Catholike cause; Lastly I left behinde mee such an instrument composed artificially of a secular understanding and a religious profession, as hee is every way adiected to serue himselfe into the closet of the heart, and to worke upon feminine lenity, who in that countie haue masculine spirits to command and pursue their plots unto death. This therefore I accompt as done, and rejoyce in it, knowing it will be very profitable to us, gratefull to our faction there; and for the rest, what though it be crosse to the people, or the Clergie? we that onely negotiate for our owne gain, and treat about this mariage for our owne ends, can conclude or breake off when we see our

time, without respect of such as can neither profit us, nor hurt us; for I haue certaine knowledge that the commons generally are so effeminate and cowardly, as that they at their musters (which are seldome and slight, onely for the benefit of their muster-master) of a thousand souldiers, scarce one hundred dare discharge a musket, and of that hundred, scarce one can use it like a souldier. And for their armes, they are so ill provided, that one corselet serveth many men, when such as shew their armes upon one day in one place, lend them to their frēds in other places to shew when they haue use. And this if it be spied, is only punished by a mulct in the purse, which is the officers aime, who for his advantage winkes at the rest, and is glad to finde and cherish by connivence profitable faults which increase his revenue. Thus stands the state of that poore miserable country, which had never more people and fewer men. So that if my master should resolve upon an invasion, the time never fits as at this present, securitie of this mariage and the difuse of armes having cast them into a dead sleepe, a strong and wakening faction being ever amongst them ready to assist us, and they being unprovided of shippes and armes, or hearts to fight, an universall discontentment filling all men. This I haue from their muster-masters and Captaines, who are many of them of our religion, or of none, and so ours, ready to be bought and sould, and desirous to be my masters servants in fee.

Thus much for the state particularly, wherein I haue bent my selfe to weaken them and strengthen us, & in all these haue advanced the Catholicke cause, but especially in procuring favours for all such as favour that side, and crossing the other by all meanes. And this I practise my selfe & give out to be generally practised by others, that whatsoever successe I finde, I still boast of the victory, which I doe to dishearten the heretiques, to make them suspitious one of another, especially of their Prince and their best Statesmen, and to keepe our owne in courage, who by this meanes increase, otherwise would be in danger to decay.

Now for religion, and for such designs as fetch their pretence from thence, I beheld the policie of that late Bishop of theirs (*Bancroft*) who stird up and maintained a dangerous schisme,



schisme, betweene our secular Priests and Iesuites, by which he discovered much weaknes, to the dishonour of our clergie, and prejudice of our cause. This taught me (as it did *Barneveldt* in the Low countries) to worke secretly and insensibly betweene their Conformists and Non-conformists, and to cast an eye as far as the *Orcades*; knowing that busynes might be stirred up there, that might hinder proceedings in England, as the French ever used Scotland to call home the forces of England, and so to prevent their conquests. The effect you haue partly seene in the Earle of *Argile*, who sometimes was Captaine for the King and Church against the great Marquis *Huntley*, and now fights under our banner at *Bruxels*, leaving the crosses of S. George & S. Andrewe for the staffe of S. Iames. Neither doe our hopes end here, but we daily expect more revoltors, at least such a disunion as wil never admit solid reconcilémēt, but will send some to us, and some to Amsterdam. For the King (a wise and vigilant Prince) labouring for a perfect union betwixt both the kingdomes, which he sees cannot be effected, where the least ceremony in religion is continued, divers sharp and bitter braules from thence arising, whilst some striving for honour more then for truth, prefer their owne way & wil, before the general peace of the Church & the edification of soules) he I say seekes to worke both Churches to uniformitie, and to this end made a journey into Scotland, but with no such successe as he expected, for divers of ours attended the traine, who stirred up humors and factions, and cast in scruples and doubts to hinder & crosse the proceedings; yea those that seeme most aduerse to us and aduerse from our opinions, by their disobedience and example helpe forward our plots, and these are encouraged by a factious and heady multitude, by a faint and irresolute clergie, (many false brethrē being amōgst their Bps.) & by the prodigal Nobilitie who maintaine these stirs in the Church, that thereby they may safely keepe their Church-livings in their hands, which they haue most sacrilegiously seased upon in the time of the first deformation, & which they feare would be recovered by the Clergy if they could be brought to brotherly peace & agreement; for they haue seene the King very bountifull in this kind, hauing lately increased their pēsiōs & settled the clergy a cōpetēt

maintenance, & besides out of his owne meanes vvhich in that kingdome is none of the greatest, having brought in and restored whole Bishopricks to the Church, which were before in laymens hands, a great part of the Nobilities estates consisting of spirituall lands, vvhich makes them cherish the puritanicall faction, who will be content to be trencher-fed with scraps and crummes and contributions and arbitrary benevolences from their Lords and Lairds and Ladies, and their adherents and followers.

But (quoth the Inquisitor generall) how if this act of the Kings, wherein hee is most earnest and constant, should so far thrive, as it should effect a perfect union both in the Church & Commonwealrh? I tell you it would in my conceite be a great blow to us, if by a generall meeting a generall peace should be concluded, and all their forces bent against Rome; and we see their politic King aims at this.

True (quoth *Gondamore*) but he takes his marke amisse, howsoever hee understand the people and their inclination better then any man, and better knowes how to temper their passions and affections; for (besides that he is hindred there in Scotland underhand by some for the reasons before recited, and by other great ones of ours, who are in great place & authoritie amongst them) hee is likewise deluded in this point even by his owne Clergie at home in England, who pretend to be most forward in the cause. For they considering if a generall uniformitie were wrought, what an inundation would follow, whilst all or most of theirs (as they feare) would flock thither for preferment (as men pressing towards the sunne for light and heate) and so their owne should be unprovided; these therefore (I say) howsoever they beare the King fairly in hand, are underhand against it, and stand stiffe for all ceremonies to be obruded with a kind of absolute necessitie upon them, when the other will not be almost drawne to receive any. When if an abatement were made, doubtlesse they might be drawne to meete in the midst; but there is no hope of this with them, where neither party deales seriously, but onely for the present to satisfie the King: and so there is no feare on our side, that affections and opinions so divers, will ever be reconciled and made one. Their Bishop  
of S.

of *S. Andrewes* stands almost alone in the cause, and puts upon himself the labour, the losse and the envie of all, with little proficiencie, whilst the adverse faction haue as sure friends and as good intelligence about the King as he hath, and the same Post perhaps that brings a packet from the King to him, brings another from their Abbertors to them, acquainting them with the whole proceedings and counsels, & preparing them aforehand for opposition: this I know for truth, and this I reioyce in, as conducing much to the Catholick good.

But (quoth the Nuntio) are there none of the heretical preachers busie about this match? Me thinks their fingers should itch to be writing and their tongues burn to be prating of this busynesse, especially the puritanicall sort, howsoever the most temperate and indifferent cary themselves.

The truth is my Lord (quoth the *Ambassadour*) that privately what they can, and publicly what they dare, both in Eng-<sup>the match is</sup>land & Scotland, all for the most part (except such as are of our faith) oppose this match to their utmost, by prayers, counsels, speeches, wishes; but if any be found longer tongued then his fellowes, we haue still meanes to charme their sawcinelle, to silence them, and expell them the Court, to disgrace them and crosse their preferments, with the imputation pragmaticke Puritanisme. For instance I will relate this particlar; A Doctor of theirs and a Chaplaine in ordinary to the King, gaue many reasons in a letter against this mariage, and propounded a way how to supply the Kings wants otherwise, which I understanding, so wrought underhand, that the Doctor was committed, and hardly escaped the danger of his presumptuous admonition, though the state knew his intent was honest, and his reasons good. Wherein wee on the other side, (both here and with the *Arch Duke*) haue had bookes penned, and pictures printed, directly against their King and state, for which their Ambassadours haue sought satisfaction of us in vaine, not being able to stay the print, or so much as to touch the hem of the Authors garment. But wee haue an evasion, which hereticks misse, our Clergie being freed from the temporall sword, and so not included in our treaties and conditions of peace, but at libertie to give any hereticall Prince the Mate when

they list: whereas theirs are liable to accompt and hazard, & are  
muzzled for barking, when ours may both barke and bite too.  
The Councell table and the star-Chamber do so terrifie them,  
as they dare not riot, but run at the stirrop in excellent comãd,  
and come in at the least rebuke. They call their preaching in  
many places standing up, but they crouch and dare not stand  
up nor quest, becaue theselves like Setters, silent and creeping  
upon their bellies, licke the dust which our Priests shake from  
their beautifull feete.

*condition of  
Romish clergy.* Now (quoth the Duke of *Lerma*) satisfie me about our owne  
Clergie how they fare. For there were here Petitions made to  
the King in the name of the distressed, afflicted, persecuted and  
imprisoned Priests, that his Maiestie would intercede for them,  
to free them from the intollerable burdens they groned under,  
and to procure their liberties: and letters were directed from  
us to that end, that you should negotiate this demand with all  
speed and diligence.

*Liberty.* Most excellent Prince (replied *Gondamoro*) I did your com-  
mand with a kind of command my selfe; not thinking it fit to  
make it a suite in your name or my Masters, I obtained them li-  
bertie to walke freely up and downe, to face and outface their  
accusers, Iudges, Magistrates, Bishops, and to exercise their  
functions almost as freely altogether as safely as at Rome.

*not to be so  
id as imprisoned  
d.* Here the Nuntio objected, that he did not well to his iudge-  
ment in procuring their libertie, since they might doe more  
good in prison then abroad. Because in prison they seemed to  
1. be under persecution, and so were pittied of others; and pittie  
2. of the person, prepares the affection further. Besides, then they  
were careful over their owne lives to give no offence: but abro-  
ade they might be scandalous in their lives, as they use to be in  
*Rome* and *Spaine*, and other Catholik countreys; and so the opi-  
nion of their holynesse which upholds their credit and cause  
(against the married Clergie) would soone decay.

But the Ambassador replied, he considered those inconve-  
1. niences, but besides a superior command, he saw the profit of  
their libertie more then of their restraint. For now they might  
freely confer, and were ever practising, and would doubtlesse  
2. produce some worke of wonder. And besides by reason of  
their

their authoritie and meanes to change places, did apply themselves to many persons; whereas in prison they onely could deale with such as came to be taught, or were their owne before. And this (quoth he) I adde as a secret, that as before they were maintained by private contributions of devout Catholiques even to excesse, so much more now shall they be able to gather great summes, to weaken the State, and furnish them for some high attempt, by the example of Cardinall *Woolsey* barrelling up gold for *Rome*. And this they may easily doe, since all Catholiques rob the hereticall Priests, and withhold tythes from them by fraud or force, to give to those of their owne to whom it is properly due. And if this be spied, it is an easie matter to lay all upon the *Hollander*, and say, he carries the coyne out of the land (who are forward enough indeed, in such practises) and so ours shall not onely be excused, but a flawe made betwixt them to weaken their amities, & beget suspicion betwixt them of each others loue.

But amongst all these priests (quoth the Inquisitor generall) did you remember that old, reverend, father Baldwin, who had a finger in that admirable attempt made on our behalfe against the Parliament house? such as he deserving so highly, adventuring their lives so resolutely for the Catholique cause, must not be neglected, but extraordinarily regarded, thereby to encourage others to the like holy undertakings.

Holy father (quoth *Gondamor*) my principall care was of him, whose life and libertie when I had with much difficultie obtained of the King, I solemnly went in person, attended with all my traine, and divers other well willers to fetch him out of the Tower where he was in durance. As soone as I came in his sight I behaved my selfe after so lowly & humble a maner, that our adversaries stood amazed to behold the reverence we give to our ghostly fathers. And this I did to confound them & their contemptuous Clergie, and to beget an extraordinary opinion of holinesse in the person, & pietie in us, and also to prouoke the English Catholiques to the like devout obedience, and thereby at any time these Iesuites (whose authoritie was somewhat weakened since the schisme betwixt them and the Seculars, and the succeeding powder-plot) may worke them.

W. y. Rom. ca-  
liths are de-  
And frow the  
h. comiffion &  
but Co. 13.

to our ends, as Masters their servants, Tutors their schollers, fa-  
thers their children, Kings their subiects. And that they may  
doe this the more boldly and securely, I haue somewhat dasht  
the authoritie of their high Comiffion; upon which whereas  
there are diuerse Purséuants (men of the worst kinde and con-  
dition, resembling our Flies and Familiars, attending upon the  
inquisition) whose office and imployment it is to disturbe the  
Catholiques, search their houses for *Priests*, holy vestments,  
bookes, beades, crucifixes, and the like religious appurtenances,  
I haue caused the execution of their office to be slackned, that  
so an open way may be given to our spirituall instruments for  
the free exercise of their faculties. And yet when these *Purse-  
uants* had greatest authoritie, a small bribe in the Countrey  
would blinde their eyes, or a little greater at Court or in the  
Exchequer frustrate and crosse all their actions, so that their  
malice went off like squibs, made a great crack to fright childrē  
and new borne babes, but hurt no old men of Catholique spi-  
rits. And this is the effect of all other their courses of procee-  
ding in this kinde, in all their iudiciall Courts, whither knowne  
catholiques (convicted as they stile them) are often summond  
and cited, threatned and bound over, but the danger is past as-  
soon as the officer hath his fee payd to him, then the execution  
goeth no further. Nay upon my conscience they are glad when  
there are offenders in that kinde, because they are bountifull:  
and the officers doe their best to favour them, that they may  
increase, and so their revenue and gaine come in freely.

And if they should be sent to prison, even that place (for the  
most part) is made as a Sanctuary to them: as the old Romanes,  
were wont to shut vp such by way of restraint, as they meant to  
preserve from the peoples fury; so they liue safe in prison till we  
haue time to worke their libertie and assure their lives. And in  
the meane time their place of restraint is as a study unto them,  
where they haue opportunitie to confer together as in a Col-  
ledge, and to arme themselves in unity against the single adver-  
sary abroad.

But (quoth the Inquisitor generall) how doe they for bo-  
okes, when they haue occasion either to write or dispute?

My Lord, (replyes *Gondamor*) all the Libraries belonging to  
the

it follows in y<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> line of y<sup>r</sup> next page.

Thom  
in Ep  
book



may increase, and so their revenue and gaine come in freely.

And if they should be sent to prison, even that place (for the most part) is made as a Sanctuary to them: as the old Romans were wont to shut up such by way of restraint as they meant to preserve from the peoples fury; so they live safe in prison till we haue time to worke their libertie and assure their lives. And in the meane time their place of restraint is as a study unto them, where they haue opportunity to confer together as in a Colledge, and to arm themselves in unity against the single adversary abroad.

But (quoth the Inquisitor generall) how doe they for booke when they haue occasion eyther to write or dispute?

My Lord, (replies *Gondamor*) all the Libraries belonging to the **Romane Catholiques** through the land are at their command, from whence they haue all such collections as they can require gather to their hand, as well from thence as from all the Libraries of both Vniuersities, and even the bookes themselves if that be requisite.

Besides I haue made it a principall part of my employment, to buy all the manuscripts and other ancient and rare Authours out of the hands of the Heretiques, so that there is no great Scholler dyes in the land, but my Agents are dealing with his books. In so much as even their learned *Isaack Causabons* library was in election without question to be ours; had not their Vigilant King (who foresee all dangers, and hath his eye busy in every place) prevented my plot. For after the death of that great scholler, I sent to request a view and catalogue of his bookes with their price, intending not to be outvied by any man, if mony would fetch them; because (besides the damage that side should haue received by their losse prosecuting the same story against Cardinall *Baronius*) we might haue made good advantage of his notes, collections, castigations, censures and criticisms, for our owne party, and framed and put out others under his name at our pleasure. But this was foreseene by their *Promethes*, who sent that Torturer of ours (the Bishop of *Winchester*) to search and sort the papers, and to scale up the study: Giving a large and princely allowance for them to the Relickt of *Causabon*, together with a bountifull pension and provision for her and hers. But th

lot sayling at that time, hath not ever done so. Nor had the  
Univerſitie of *Oxford* ſo triumphed in their many manuſcripts  
given by that famous Knight *S. Thomas Bodly*, if eyther I had been  
then imployed, or this courſe of mine then thought upon; for I  
would labour what I might this way or any other way to diſarme  
them, and eyther to tranſlate their beſt authours hither, or at leaſt  
to leaue none in the hands of any but *Romane Catholiques* who  
are aſſuredly ours. And to this end an eſpeciall eye would be had  
upon the Library of one *S. Robert Cotton* (an ingroſſer of Antiqui-  
ties) that whenſoeuer it come to be broken up (eyther before his  
death or after) the moſt choice and ſingular pieces might be glean-  
ed and gathered up, by a *Catholique* hand. Neyther let any man  
think, that deſcending thus lowe to petty particulars is unworthy an  
Ambaſſadour, or of ſmall avayle for the ends we ayme at; ſince we  
ſee every mountayne conſiſts of ſeverall ſands, and there is no more  
profitable converſing for Statesmen then amongſt ſchollers & their  
books, eſpecially where the King for whom we watch is the King  
of Schollers, and loves to live almoſt altogether in their element. Be-  
ſides if by any meanes we can continue differences in their Church  
or make them wider, or beget diſtaſt betwixt their Clergy and com-  
mon Lawyers (who are men of greateſt power in the land, the be-  
nefit will be ours, the conſequence great, opening a way for us to  
come in betweene, for perſonall quarrels produce reall queſtions. —

As he was further proſecuting this diſcourſe one of the Secreta-  
ries (who wayted without the chamber) deſired entrance; and being  
admitted, delivered letters which he had newly received from a Poſt  
directed to the Preſident, and the reſt of the Councell from his *Catholique*  
maſter; the contents wherof were to this effect.

Right truſty and welbeloved Couſens and Counſellors, we greete  
you well. Wheras we had a hope by our Agents in England and Ger-  
many, to effect that great work of the *Westerne Empire*; and like-  
wiſe on the other ſide to ſurprize *Venice*, and ſo incircling Europe  
at one inſtant, and inſolding it in our armes, make the eaſier roade  
upon the *Turke* in *Asia*, and at length reduce all the world to our  
*Catholique* commaund. And whereas to theſe holy ends we had ſe-



cret and sure plots and proiects on foot in all those places, and good intelligence in all Courts :

Know now that we haue received late and sad newes of the apprehension of our most trusty and able Pentioner *Barnevelt*, and of the discovery of other our intendments; so that our hopes are for the present adjourned till some other more convenient and auspicious time. We therefore will you presently upon sight hereof, to breake off your consultation, and repaire straight to our presence, there to take further directions, and proceed as the necessity of time & cause should require.

With that his Excellencie and the whole house strook with amazement, crost their foreheads, rose up in sad silence, and brake off this Treaty abruptly, and without tarriance tooke horse and posted to Court. From whence expect newes the next sayre winde.

*In the meane time, Let not those be secure, whom it concernes to be rowsed up, knowing that this aspiring Nebuchadnezzar will not loose the glorie of his greatnes, (who continueth still to magnifie himselfe in his great Babel,) untill it be spoken, thy kingdom is departed from thee.*

Dan. 4.



*Errata corrigenda.*

Pag. 8. line 5. for *magnificence* read *munificence*. p. 17. line 3. for *stafemen* read *statesmen*. p. 20. l. 8. for *invasion* read *evasion*. p. 24. last line for *of* read *for*.

Long Island Sound, New York, U.S.A. (1911-1912)

1. *Uca* (1911-1912)

2. *Uca* (1911-1912)

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17. *Uca* (1911-1912)

18. *Uca* (1911-1912)

19. *Uca* (1911-1912)

20. *Uca* (1911-1912)

21. *Uca* (1911-1912)

22. *Uca* (1911-1912)

23. *Uca* (1911-1912)

24. *Uca* (1911-1912)

25. *Uca* (1911-1912)

26. *Uca* (1911-1912)

27. *Uca* (1911-1912)

28. *Uca* (1911-1912)

29. *Uca* (1911-1912)

30. *Uca* (1911-1912)





